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If this did not greatly exceed the value of the gift, the slave departed with a gesture of contempt for the European.

According to M. Monteil, the long detention of Barth and Nachtigal in Bornu was due to the successful working of this ingenious system of robbery under the form of hospitality.

As soon as his own eyes were opened, he took radical measures. When a gift came, he returned a strict equivalent, and took it back at the first sign of discontent. In this way he husbanded his resources to the end of his stay.

At Kuka he met Valpreda, Nachtigal's servant, who had played a treacherous part to his master and had become a Mohammedan. Now, after more than twenty years, this unhappy man longed for his native land, but he was kept in a state of dependence, and was closely watched when a caravan left the town.

The route from Bornu to Murzuk is one of the worst in the Sahara. Forage is scanty, and the caravans are exposed to the attacks of the Tuaregs and the Ulad-Sliman. There are few landmarks, but the line of march is directly to the north, and the leader steers by the pole-star.

It was on the 25th of October that Col. Monteil entered Murzuk, where he was lodged in the house once occupied by Miss Tinne. It was there that he heard the story of the fate which had overtaken her murderer.*

The long march ended at Tripoli, and on the 18th of December the whole party landed at Marseilles. Not long after, Col. Monteil returned to Africa, and it was during his absence that the present magnificent volume was published. This contains, besides 65 excellent illustrations, 16 maps of routes and one general map, and, in an appendix, the determinations of latitude and longitude of 118 positions.

A Chapter in the History of Cleveland, by C. M. Burton. 8vo. Detroit, The Wilton-Smith Co., 1895.

In this paper, which is addressed to the Western Reserve Historical Society, Mr. Burton gives the substance of a number of letters and documents, relating to the affairs of Northern Ohio and the neighboring States and Upper Canada for the period 1760-1818.

These documents were acquired by purchase in Canada in the year 1894. Among them are letters signed by Arthur St. Clair,

*Journal, American Geographical Society, Vol. XXVI, 1894, pp. 88-89.

Joseph Brant, the Moravians Zeisberger and Heckewelder, Wm. Henry Harrison, Arent Schuyler de Peyster, and many more, and Mr. Burton prints, in the Appendix, a deed of lands on the southerly shore of Lake Erie, conveyed to John Askin and others by the Chiefs of the Ottawa, Chippewa and Messasague Indians, for the term of nine hundred and ninety-nine years, in Consideration of the sum of Five Shillings, Halifax Currency, in hand paid, and the yearly rent of Five Shillings of the same currency, at the expiration of every year. The tract of land ceded for this price was about 60 miles in length by 80 miles in breadth, and the canny white men took the precaution of closing the instrument with the declaration that the Indians were perfectly sober at the time of delivering their act and deed.

Das Deutsch-Afrikanische Schutzgebiet. Im amtlichen Auftrage von Dr. Karl Peters. Mit 23 Vollbildern und 21 Textabbildungen, sowie 3 Karten in besonderer Mappe. 8vo. Munchen und Leipzig, Druck und Verlag von R. Oldenbourg, 1895.

In the introductory chapter, Dr. Peters states the various reasons which urge upon Germany the establishment of a colonial empire. These reasons are familiar enough, and there is something almost comical in the dismay with which he regards the spread of the English language. He notes that in the middle of the 18th century there were 9,000,000 of English-speaking persons in the world against 20,000,000 who spoke German, while to-day the numbers are 110-120,000,000 English against 60 or 70,000,000 Germans. He quotes Sir Charles Dilke's triumphant exclamation that the world is rapidly becoming English, and lays the responsibility for this disastrous change upon the German immigration into the English-speaking countries. Even if Sir Charles were right, there would still be cakes and ale and Germans, more or less numerous, might live their lives and speak their speech; but Sir Charles is not right. He and Dr. Peters see an imaginary world. The real world contains 1,300,000,000 of persons who speak neither English nor German, and very many of them propose to manage their own affairs.

It is a fact that the German emigration has been lost to Germany, and also that much the larger part of it has found its way to the United States. The record, as printed in the *Almanach de Gotha* for 1895, shows that the combined immigration into the United States from Germany and Austria, for the 72 years, 1821-1893, amounted to 5,715,110. This respectable number does not